Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISEURG, Jan. 3, 1855. Meeting of the Legislature-Democratic and American State Treasurer Bailey-United States Sen-

ator, de., de. day, the 2d, was the day fixed for the assembling of the Legislature of the State, but two working days have now passed, and but little progress has been made he the primary work of effecting an organization. On Bonday evening preceding the day of meeting, the cancuses of the parties have generally been held, when the nominations were made, and the work prepared for the houses to complete on the morrow. On last Monday evening two caucuses of Representatives appear to have were the democratic and American. Twenty-one membors attended the former, and sixty-three the latter, leaving sixteen without a distinct party classification of the twenty-one "regular democrats" who attended the caucus, three were so far infected with Americanism as to refuse to support the "regular" candidate for Speaker, who is an Irishman by birth. He received, therefore, but eighteen votes, that being the lean minority into which "Sam's" friends have beaten the party which has for so many years ruled, not merely the House of Representatives of this State, but the entire sovernment of the State. The whig and American can-didate, on the other hand, received seventy-six votes, of whom, in round numbers, fifty-three were formerly whigh and twenty-three democrats. This result is one of the mest surprising in the political history of the State, and hunkers with dismay. It foretells the storm which is gathering to drive them from all the places in the gift of the people, which they are now fill-ing. They hoped to control the elements, and united day and night to keep men to the old allegiance; but nothing availed to prevent them from protesting against the onstrous evils which a wretched policy had fastened agen their party, and, through it, upon their country. They cast aside those who have been long accustomed to centrol, and behaved with the boldness of men who did not fear to avow their principles and preferences. The Bouse has not yet chosen any other officers, although the entire control is with the Americans.

The Senate bas not yet organized. [It has since organized.—ED. HERALD.] That body is peculiarly constituted. But thirty-one members are present, one having recently died, and another being absent from the country. Both these losses are on the democratic side, reducing the actual state of parties to fifteen demoerats, fifteen whigs and one independent American. But two of the whigs do not consider themselves regulars-Mr. Darsie, of Allegheny, a Scotchman by birth, an opponent of the American movement, and the recent of candidate for Canal Commissioner of the State. who was so badly beaten by his democratic competitor, and Mr. Price, of Philadelphia city, who was last year elected as an independent in opposition to the regular whig ticket. The whig caucus selected for Speaker Hendricks, of Schuylkill, who is said to be a Nothing, and whom Mr. Darsie and Mr. Price have steadily refused to support. The ballotings, already twenty in number, have been ineffectual, and have stood—14 for Hamlin, (democrat.) 13 for Hendricks, and 4 scattering-16 being necessary to a choice. What

stoch—14 for Hamilin, (democrat.) 13 for Hendricks, and a scattering—16 being necessary to a choice. What the result will be is in great doubt, although the probabilities are that the whigs will drop Mr. Headricks, and adopt another Senator who will concentrate the entire whig vote of the body, though such an arrangement may not be acceptable to the independent America. (Mr. Frazier.) without whose vote it cannot be consummated. Most likely, the contest will have been decided before this reaches you; but this explanation may make the result more easily understood. [William D. Heister, democrat, of Berks county, was elected on the 27th ballot, having 15 votes. Skinner, whig, had 11 votes. Frazer, whig, 2 votes. Darsie, voted for Heister. Price did not vote—J.D. Hexato.]

The American strength in the Legislature overshadows every other, and places at the disposal of that party, the offices of State Treasurer and United States Senator, which are room to be filled. The present State Treasurer, elected last year, is Joseph Bailey, of Perry county—s democrat of the most decided stamp, and until the last few days a very bitter enemy of the American movement. During the campaign he made himself especially busy in denonucing the principles of that party—going so far as to declare Know Nothings "a band of conspirators, of traitors to their country, who deserved to be hauged without the benefit of judge or jury." When the Pennsylvenian, alew days before the October election, published a pratended account of a meeting of Know Nothings in Philadelchia, which was so framed as to affect the election, and contained a fund of falsehoods about the order, Mr. Treasurer Bailey kept the presses of two democratic offices in Harrisburg running night and day to prepare a large number of extras containing it, which were extensively distributed in Comberland, Perry, and other neighboring sounties. Mr. Balley hoped by this diffusion of light, to keep his adopted county, "Democratic Ferry," safe in her moorings; but he miscelleathed as to

surer by these obliging gentlemen! They were not found so obliging as he supposed, and supelled him the next evening after his initiation, as soon as the particulars of it became known. They all dealt in a summary wanner with the officers who had overstepped their duty in consenting to the arrangement. So that Mr. Builty now stands in a worse position than before, having lost the respect of all parties by this disgraceful tracking to an organization whose principles he professed to dislike, and on whom he looked with telerance only when he found they held his fate in the hollow of their hands. The viery sax kept quiet for some time, but has at length become known, much to his chagrin and disappointment. It is generally thought he will be permitted, after the let of May next, to retire to the shades of private lite, giving his place to a gentleman of stantier principles and more honorable firmness.

There are various applicants for the post, which is one of some honer and profit. The leading men, as far as I am informed, are George H. Hart, of Philadelphia, for several years a whig member of the Legislature, and an excellent business man; Amos S. Henderen, of Lancaster county, a silver gray whig, who is, I suspect, not sufficiently acquainted with 'Sami' to come in, and John H. Wilson, of Harrisburg, who is pressed by numerous and active friends. There are others in the field, but these are the leading candidates. It is, however, not at all improbable that a new man will be selected.

The United States Senator to retire on the fourth of March next, is the Hon. James Cooper, a whig in polities. His successor is to be elected by this Legislature on the second Tuesday of Fobruary next. There are numerous candidates for this post, among whom are excovernor Johnston, of Pittsburg, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Lancaster, Hon. David M. Sunyer, of Norristown, Hon. James Cooper, of Pottsville, General William Larimer, Jr., of Pittsburg, and Hon. Simon Cameron, of the winding of the retire of the soles this letter with a few

nterest.

n. Thaddeus Stevens is one of the ablest lawyers in

was not adopted by the Americans.

Mr. Cooper, the present Senater, had once some strength in the whig party; but his opposition to dow. Johnston's re-election in 1831, combined with other causes, destroyed his influence in that party. He has commented himself with the Americans, sut has not made much progress in securing their confidence. Some of his antecedents are not very American in their character, but as his prospects for re-election are deservedly gloomy, it is scarcely necessary to recall them. The Americans in the legislature understand and will avoid the felly of assisting those to office who do not znow how to be true or grateful.

Gen. Lorimer is one of the leading citizens of Pittsburg, by whose influence he is chiefly being pressed. His liberality of character has secured him many attached friends.

the Senate. Recovely be had been a very radical democrat, and all promised well until the new movement arose; but its impertance cid not escape him, and all though he was at first disposed to help ligher a Co. to crush it, he soon abandoned that notion, and joined the Order. Whilst doing this secretly, he had his organ here, the Penseratic Union, most vindictively assaing their purposes as intolerant, and republican, mischievous, dangerous and treasonable. This paper was, with the Pennsylvanian, most persevering and calumnious in its opposition to Americanism, and wholed all the influence it could control to retard and defeat the apread of the heresy. But all was useless. Since the election the paper has been silent, and week before last it passed into other hands—it being now announced that General Cameron is a Know Nothing, and was not pleased with its course, and insisted upon a sale being made. Of course, this story is told for effect, as the General is well known to have wished the regular democratic nomination for Senator, anticipating a democratic majority, and hence to have approved the course of the paper, which is owned by his special friends, in taking the most ultra democratic administration ground. As the tables have been unexpectedly turned, a different story is now sought to be told, but it will not gain public credence.

To show that Gen. Cameron's position on the American the Senate. Recently he had been a very radical demo-

tables have sength to be told, but it will not gain public credence.

To show that Gen. Cameron's position on the American question has not been consistent with his present professions, we have but to refer to the proceedings of the democratic county convention of Dauphin county, acid in Harrieburg, on Monday, the 4th of last Soptember, and to which Gen. Cameron was one of the delegates. He controlled the convention in the most despotio manner. He had his friend, Geo. M. Lauman, nominated as the candidate of the county for Congress, and filled the ticket, from stem to stern, with his reliable friends. In addition, he had a series of resolutions adopted, which were offered by his co-delegate, from Upper Swatza township, and are of the most positive character. The presmble states that the democracy of Dauphin county have not ceased to believe in the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence; and the resolutions declare "their confidence in the administration of Gen. Plerce," and their "thearty approbation of the able, fearlies and democratic administration of Gen. Plerce," and their "thearty approbation of the able, fearlies and democratic administration of Gen. Plerce," and their "thearty approbation of the able, fearlies and democratic administration of Gen. Plerce," and their "thearty approbation of the able, fearlies, and will add largely to his majority at the coming election.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the proscriptive and

his enemies, and will add largely to his backgrowning election.
Resolved, That we are opposed to the proscriptive and anti-republican order called Know Nothings, and shall deem it our duty as democrats, to oppose for colice all persons known to have any connection with it.
Such were simon Cameron's words in the early part of September last, upon which Americans should pender before sending their cudorser, if not their author, to so responsible a place as the Senate of the United States.

SUSQUEHANNA.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1855. Intrigues in Boston-Organization of the Legislature-The Senatorial Question-Mr. Ely's Plans and Labors-Mr. Banks "Constantly on Hand" -Councillor Elections-" Cheatime Round the Board"-Whig Interference Rebuked - The Vote for Mr. Parker -- Mr. Greeley's Lecture, &c.

If ever Boston was a hotbed of intrigues-and it is the popular opinion that it has been so more than once since the Revolution-it has been se all through the present week. All the intrigues of the whigs and democrate and coality mists of the last generation, if thrown into a mass, would hardly equal the amount of the article that now is on hand The organization of the Legislature was not effected without a great deal of trouble; and though Mr. Benchley does well in the Sanate, Mr. Eddy is not so much at home in the chair of the House as he is in his Lowell puipit. He got things regularly 'smashed up" yesterday, and the House was often in a state of confusion that caused it to appear very like an excited town meeting. The "genuine native raw material" will be drilled into shape as the secsion goes on; but just now it is not the most dignified body in the world-the House of Recrescatatives. Unless appearances are more than usually deceptive, there is considerable good stuff in the House; but it needs disciplace amazingly. The re-election of Mr. Stevens to the office of Sergeant at Arms will help the House along; and the appoin ment of Mr. Gifford to the assistant Clerkship will aid in the same direction.

To return to the intrigues. That to which they are principally directed is the United States Sens. terial election, which is expected to take place next week. It seems that Mr. Ely has been at work most indefatigably, laying his plans deep, and spreading his nets wide. He is not only a regular "native" and Know Nothing, but he belongs to the order of United Americans, which is older than the Know United Americans, which is older than the know Nothing party, and to the Sons of America, which order was organized last summer. These two orders have taken in a goodly number of politicians since the election—all whigs—who go actongly for Mr. Ely, and against all other candidates for Senator—General Wilson, as the chief of them, being their especial aversion. They have had agents sent to the councils all over the Siate, who have worked attenuously for Mr. Ely, and as surenuously against Gen. Wilson. The basis of their operations has been nationalism. They have assailed General Wilson as an abolitionist, and argued that his election would prove utterly destructive of the party's prospects in the Union. They had quite a large neeting a few days since, at Mr. Ely's office, in this city, where they concerted measures to operate upon the Legislature structure a sort of Jacobia Club, and hope to correct the Legislature structure of the French Convention, if firms be allowed to institute a comparison between great things and small oues. Their talk on slavery is all affectation, as most of them have been rampant aboliting sign and will be so again if abolitionism should once more become the fashion. Among the principal workers in this plot, is a Mr. Harrington, of Brighton, who is after the inspectorship of fish, the best office in the State. Mr. Stanley, of Melroce, who Nothing party, and to the Sons of America, which ton, who is after the inspectorship of fish, the best office in the State. Mr. Stanley, of Melrose, who wishes to be Warden of the State Prison is another. wishes to be Warden of the State Frison, is another; and a third is a gentleman of Essex, who seeks to be Sheriff of that county. Mr. Ely is a Freemason, and also an Odd Fellow, so that he has a large number of influences at work in his support, and

and also an Odd Fellow, so that he has a large number of it fluences at work in his support, and occupies a strong position.

Mr. Banks is here, and is understood to be after the Senatorable, life used to support Gen. Wilson, but now he speaks very coolly on the subject, and in such a tone as to convince people that he would have as little hesistation in taking part in butchering that gentleman as he has exhibited in disposing of most of his "friends" in former days. Yet it is a fact that he over his seat in Congress to the General, whose labors alone saved him from political annihilation is 1852, when a position of the democracy, under the lead of the Post, was working hard to prevent his election. At that very time he was pursuing a course that was sure to cause the defeat of the General, who was a candidate in the adjoining district. He is considered the most selfies of all our politicians, and has used men for his own purposes more than all the rest of them combined. However, his day will have an end. His recent native speech has caused a feeling of general disgust—live.

The friends of Mr Ety have a far tested their strength as to defeat the non-fundion of Mr. Thatcher for Executive Councillor from the Suffo k district. Mr. Thatcher was the gentleman desired for the office of Executive Councillor from the Suffo k district. Mr. Thatcher was the gentleman desired for the office by Gov. Gardeer, but the Ety letterest ralled against him, and effected the manuation of Dr. West, who is one of their own number. This net was intended to be "a brick from Belinon" or show or what's aff the new party within the show Nothing organization, is composed.

to be "a brick from Belieber, to show of what a affection to the composed.

The postponement of the Counciller elections to next Monday carrier the delivery of the Governor's address over to that day, and we may not get it even so soon as that. The sweeting in of the Councillors is the just act in the cracitation of the Governor's address. The organization process as slowly as it did under the coalition, when the House was almost equally divided between parties a state of affairs as much unlike that which at present exists as you could possibly imagine. This stant of vigor and inability to work is attributed to the rawness of most members; but I venture to guess that it is quite as much owing to the difficulty of selecting Councillors as to anything also. Some of the whig Know Nothing, seam disposed to cheat their less sophisticated brethren. The countries of Hampbire and Franklin form a Councillor district, and yesterday one of the Sensters from Hampshire got the members from that county to gether and prevailed upon this song little can us to select a Northampton passon, who is said to be connected with him in business, for Councillor, they being so inexperienced as not to know that Franklin's members were also catitled to vote in the selection of a cardidate. The particular object was to prevent the election.

lin's members were also calified to vote in the solection of a cardidate. The particular object was to prevent the election to Mr. Alverd, a leading free sciler. This plot was discovered about eleven o'check at night, and a passed before twelve, so rapid yand so carnestly an gentlemen work in these times.

A good story is teld of the way in which outside interference is taken by the American party. The Springfield whire were anxious to are Mr. Stowe, Clerk of the last House, received; and the Smingfield Republican gracionally offered its services to the insule barbarians. Mr. Boiles, editor of the Republican, came down to super attach the bridges; and on Tuesday evening be and some other sentence had a nor in its super attach the datase. Hotel, in bonor of Mr. Stowe is the polysique we over their birds sed—out water, and public many over their birds sed—out water, and public her over their birds sed—out water, and public her Springdeld white were anxious to the leading citizens of Pittsburg, by whose influence he is chiefly being pressed. His liberality of character has secured him many attached friends.

Gen. Cameron was in the United States Senate from 1845 to 1849. He was elected to fill a vacancy, and then ran against the caucus nominee of the democratic party. He has been in various political positions in the State, and has been pulling wires for many years. He was a candidate for re-election in the winter of 1840-34, when the fields are considered his friends to support Mr. B. who, though a covert enemy of Mr. Buchanan, was nominated by his friends, who were ignorant of Mr. Brodhead's real feelings to wards that gentleman. Since that period, General Cameron has been looking forward to the vacancy about to occur, hoping, somehow, to effect his return to

opinions.

The large vo'e received by Rev. Theodore Parker for chaplain of the House—122, not 172, as stated in a morning paper—shows that the aboltion element is quite strong in that body. There was a racy debate on the subject, and members hissed, and stumped, and called out "order!" In the most approved style. I don't think they could have done better if they had been in the House for ten years, instead of two days.

Mr. Greeley lectured, last evening, on "Slavery and Laber," being one of the gentlemen selected to deliver the anti-slavery course. The Courier of this morning cuts him up.

ALGOMA.

Our North Carolina Correspor

NEWBERN, Dec. 27, 1854. Meeting of the Legislature-Property Representation-Reform and Internal Improvements Going Ahead, &c.

Our Legislature is now in session, and as yet we have had nothing of general importance before the collective wiedom of the "Old North State" save a few introductions of bills for internal improvements, and the free suffrage one, fathered by the late whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, which latter is not, strictly speaking, a free suffrage one, for it contemplates leaving untouched the land qualifications of the candidates for the Legislature, the property ditto of the Governor, and the distribution of the school fund according to the basis of representation permitted in apportioning members of the Assembly. Here, in North Carolina, we cannot understand the fact that property makes as neither wiser nor fitter for enjoying the cleative franchise or for legislating Solonically. We, or rather those of us who do the public business, (and are generally composed of men who mix very little with the masses, and consequently are unable to comprehend the will of the great majority of the people,) must have our property represented. Tals is a great fault in republican legislation, and shows a want of confidence in the pripriple that "the people are ab'e to govern themselves.'

As regards the land qualification necessary to enable a man to represent his country in the Sanate or House, or the fifty acre freehold, which entitles ar individual to vote exclusively for the members in the Serate, why, is it not a farce? Have we not men voting in the Senate a nonget us, whose entire effects would not bring five dollars; wheat entire effects would not bring five dollars; whilst there are others who possess thousands of dollars worth of property, real and personal, and who, from not possessing real estate to the extent of fifty acres, are not legally cutified to exercise the freeman's right of voting in the Sanate. Again, we have aspiring young men, lawyers and others, who purchase the required land qualification for a couple of dollars, perhaps, and have nothing else, who represent us in both houses. Now, we see how easily the constitution is reniered mail and void; why, thus, live under a compact which is only effective in restraining strictly conscientious men from breaches of it?

I look upon this system of exclusive privileges.

of it?

I look moon this system of exclusive privileges for particular classes of citizens as unequitable, and giving the fie direct to the principle, "that all (fore white) men are born (politically) free and equal." It is a system based upon the old baronial privileges that flourished in the middle ages, and that Black store terms the "foudal system." It, however, must soon be dispelled by the sun of civilization, warmed by the genial glow so generally diffused by our common achools. No constitution—no law, framed on such a basis—can long exist in the middle of the nineteenth century. Education is too generally diffused, lighting up, as it were, the minds of the law shiding "Young America" of the "Old North State," at their very chimney corners. The young men of North Carolina no longer are blinded by the curtain of ignorance, and have awakened to their rights and the good of their common mather—the genuine, real "land of steady hebits." Hence, we see proposed alterations in our constitution, and the present activity in the favor for internal improvements, until timil men and cid fogies are fearful we will overstep the bounds of discretion, and involve the State too largely in debt, beyond the means of our liquidation, particularly as our population is rather starse. We expect to suffer some in that line; but we had better weer out than rust from supineness. But we have some glant business minds in our present Legislature—sufficient "leaven to leaven the while lump," and to restrain the youthful enthusiasm of "Young America," and to curb the effort from Pitt, to bind them down to "Jefferson's Manual." Man accwa days think they have sorificed sufficiently to the square and compass, ween they transact their business so as to be understood, I look upon this system of exclusive privileges field sufficiently to the square and compass, when they transact their business so as to be understood, and have had a harmonious time "during mest-

The Serator from Orange, Mr. Graham, evidently wishes to do away with those aristocratic debris of ancient days. He possesses too nobes an intellect and ancest bays. He possesse too non-an intellect and too guescous a heart not so see the crying injustice to a large periton of his fellow citizens; set he is restrained by too much prudence, and is fearful of rousing the hostility of our farmers, who, as he thinks, are as a body in favor of the present possibilities. Les him no togle more freely with the a, and he will find that a great impority of them are in raptures with free suitage. Living apart from the little trickeries of trade and mechanism, they are as a body more foud of justice and equity than any other class of men, and reasonably ask the question—Why should one class of citizens have lights that are deried the rest? It is true there are, here and there individuals who think differently; but then any are almost always note shavers—men who have departed from the injunction that man should hence for the citizens have not shavers—men who have departed from the injunction that man should hence not, strictly spraking, farmers.

The present basis of representation in the legislation, the East will he ever suffer to be distincted. Have use to pay for their slaves, both as property (as to a large pertion of his fellow citizens; yet he is

une, the Esst will never suffer to be distributed. Having to pay for their slaves, both as properly for income arising from their labor) and a real large bink, justice, that those who bear the large of the burden of government, ought to share qually not promate in the means of governing and the distribution of the "School Fond," for the sorting from the sale of which the fund arise was plained by the blood and bresser of white and and so may the blood and bresser of white and and so may the sort permit removes the solution of the "School Fond," for the sorting why this would be, in fact, giving the line share and the greatest number of slaves within its includer, and which would be reak injustice to these who are sessed no slaves, or only south letter of the analysis purceets.

With these they histe I will close reserving farther remarks to a future time.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, Der. 26, 1855.

Absence of Shipping-Vessels Building-Punber of South Florida - Prospects for Key West in the Ship Building Line-The Hemp Plant.

A fortnight has passed since we last wrote you, during which time not a vessel has gone schore upon the Florida reef, and but one arrived at this place in distress. At this season of the year, the absence of shipping is nursual, and at no time for many years past have so fe - vessels been in our har. tor as during the past month. Notwithstanding, business is quite brisk; all classes are employed except the commission merchants. Over a hundred man are at work upon a large olipper ship, of 1,400 tone, now building in the ship pard of Bowne & Corry. This is the first vessel of any size ever commerced in the State. She is being constructed

for beams, planking, and for the decks, and is doubtless the most lasting for these purposes of all others. The forests of South Fiorida remain in their native state—no are has pruned them, and no ruthless squatter has girdled their trunks; they stand forth in their primeval strength and grandeur, awaiting the on ward march of civilization. They are times of un'old wealth, and will at no distant day be eagerly sought for the purposes of ship building. We predict for Key West, which has been a Golgotina for ships—a perfect grave yard, where can be seen strewed about in all their hidcous deformity the bones of unfortunate wassely a future big with the bellying canvass of hundreds of proud leviathars of the deep—conceived, brought forth and launt hed by her energetic and skifful ship-wrights.

wrights.

There is another source of wealth among these sandy keys, which remains to be developed by future art and industry, and for which our soit and climate possess peculiar advantages—we allude to the bisal hemp. This plant was introduced into South Florica by the lamented Dr. Perrine, a few years previous to his death. Had he lived, its culture would have been extended, and its value batter known. Within a short time, however, several of our citizens have interested themselves in its cultivation, and many thousand plants are growing upon this key. The s. i of all the island is well adapted to its growth. It gethers non-ishment from the salt air, and flourishes with astonishing rapidity where no other plant will take root. Every foot of land otherwise useless and of no value, can be successfully appropriated to its production. It is a vigorous, healthy plant, and spreading rapidly where planted insinuates its bayonet leaves among the useless weeds, and forces them to retreat before it. It requires little care, growing almost spoataneously, and in three years arrives at perfection. Its size exceeds that of the original plant as grown in Zecatan, and the beauty and texture of the fibre cannot be surpassed. That the truth of our statement may not be doubted, we read by the Northern Light to your care, for the inspection of the incredulous, a sample of this hemp.

If the wealth of crazy bankers could be directed. wrighte.

There is another source of wealth among these

hemp.

If the wealth of crazy bankers could be directed from the wild speculations of Wall street to the development of this valuable plant, some good would be done mankind, even if they only raised sufficient to suspend their S huylers and Swartwouter's ct om-

Our Vermont Correspondence.

NORTHFIELD, VT., January 6, 1855. Mail Robber Arrested-Recovery of Money, &c. Henry Raggles, Assistant Postmaster, was ar rested here on Friday night, for robbing the Post Office in this town.

Several money letters, within a year past, have been must d, which were deposited in this office, one of which Mr. Bates, cashier of the Northfield Bank, posted on the 24th November last, addressed to Messrs. Barret and Danforth, Barnard, Vt., and containing \$600 in bills on the Northfield Bank, among which were five one hundred dollar notes. This letter failing to reach the drm to whom addressed, the matter was made known to the Post Office Department at Washington, and the case at once placed in the hands of Mr. Holbrook, special once placed in the hands of Mr. Holbrook, special agent. Oning to other engagements, Mr. H. did not reach Northfield until last week, and then he came incognito, and after an interview with; the bark officers, proceeded to the investigation, which in a few days resolted in easistying him that the trouble was nowhere elso than at the starting point, Northfield. Roggles was finally tempted to taste the sweets of money letters once more, and got a bite at a letter which Holbrook rappeared to know all about, contents and all. Not fin ling it in the mail on the care, as it should have been if honesely mailed, he telegraphed back to the Northfield cashier, to keep a sharp look out for all bark notes precented that day, when lo! in walked Rougles into the bank suon after the despatch was received, and changed the identical \$20 which had been placed in the letter. Mr. H. got back in the eventors, and fully identifying the money, soon waited on the delingment clerk, and after an hour's interview with him, returned to the bank and sire ad upon the counter the identical \$600 notes stolen from the letter mailed on the 24th November, which he had secreted in the Post Office.

Ruggles was formally arrested on Saturday morning, and is now in juil at Montgelier.

He is a yoveg man, about twentyone years of age, without family, but enjoying the entire conditioned in the devoted on him for a year past, the Pesimaster, J. V. Randall, being a lawyer and having other matters to attend to.

This detection and arrest is considered a very next and successful job. Its author remarked to some one that he not rather investigate a dozen cases of the knd any where else than up here among the cute and cumpity Vermontars. The compliment is rather an equivocal one, to be sure, but he crobably alluded to the harsh climate, the rough travelling, &c. agent. Owing to other engagements, Mr. H. did

rough travelling, &c.

Alleghany County, Md., Coal Statistics.

From the Carebrhard Telegraph, Jan. 4.]

During the past year there has been more activity in micing operations tran for any similar period of sime since the commencement of the coal business in 1842. This is accorn by the handsome increase over former years. In 1853 the total amount seet to market was 533,770 tenn, whilst that of 1854 was 648,290 tenns, the wing an increase of 114,320 tens. This result was accomplished in the face of serious between greatly retaiding shipments.

The following acide, exhibiting the amounts for waided from 1812 to 1854, inclusive, will not be uninteresting to those feeling an interest in the development of the resources of the Maryland coal field, by which not only Alleg have county, but the whole State, will be waited by Alleg have county, but the whole State, will be waited by Parkey.

From the Brad'lin Run Western Total.

Taley. Valley. port.

Years. Inn. Tons. Tons. Tons.

1842. 757 951 1.008.

1845. 661 6421 1.092.

1846. 1152 10.215 Alleghany County, Md., Coal Statistics.



Total..... 255,565 2,327,070 We are not in receipt of the shipments of coal from Piecmont for the last work, which, to give the correct aggregate from the Westernport reston, must be added to that column, also to the column abowing the aggregate from the entire region. The calculation above, however, will not be varied over 156 tons by its receipt.

Canadian Items

Connelian Hems.

A retice man was stabled in Toronto on Fueslay evens g in the street, in St. John's ward, by some persons makeness, and died in about twesty minutes afterwards. The deceased was named Samuel Raid and was about 17 years of age. He had been pretly address in an election that day, and his murder was tafe red to the ill will sugendered in consehe deeffen in St. John's ward, Toronto, on

day, Mr. Shead, one of the alternants cavil-s, was assaulted and thrown upon a pile of the and his wrist to badly out with a knife as contrast to reach his residence. he loss by the recent fire in Toronto was

papers announce that the Hon Judge at present in a most precarious state of

Private William Sime, of the royal sappers and miners has been convicted at Halifax of the murder of a contride, named Richard Wilkinson, by shooting him with his carbine, owing to some remarks made by the deceased about Sime's trousers. He was sentenced to death.

The Kingston News says:—"The weather has changed from mild and wet to frosty and dry. Our latter is again fully open, the heavy wind of Thursday night having broken up and carried out all the ite."

Te Kingston News says that on Wednesday night last, as Mr. John Wilton was employed on Captain Bowen's wharf, at the bottom of a large boiler, being constructed for the new atoamer Banchee, lately launched from the ship yard at Portamouth, the preps at one side of the boiler suddenly gave way, and the whole weight of the bulky machine fell on Mr. Wilton, killing him instantly.

Supposed Detection of the Missing Rochester Giff.—About the lat December, a young woman arrived in this city, and stopped at a second class hotel. A lady boarder at the house, who had been reading the accounts of Emma Moore's disappearance, was struck with the resemblance of this young woman to the description given of the missing girl. She further learned that the person in question had core from Rochester, and observed that she had with her just such olething as Emma Moore was represented to have had on when last seen in Rochester. This morning the Mayor considered himself justified in ordering the arrest of the girl. She dealed being Emma Moore, stating that she came from Davebort, New York, and had never been in Rochester, except when she passed through it on her way West. Her stay, however, was contradictory in many respects, and this, with the facts above mentioned, induced the Mayor to keep her in custody until word can be had from Rochester. Ste is about the size and age of Emma Moore. She has been going almost constantly since her first arrival in this city, having taken trips to Indianopolis and other places, and suppling at different places every time she returned to the city.—Cincisnati Times, Jan. 4.

The Guano Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. By repudiating his "obligations to adopt Liebig," whom he dest quoted on questions in agricultural chemistry, and by silence on the other eminent autherities, your correspondent "Ammonia" avowedly and tacitly admits the truth of our propositions, established in your paper of the 6th inst., to wit:-1. Ammonia is a corrective poison to both animal

2. These statements about ammonie and its effects on vegetation, though true, and ably sustained by the highest authorities, do not announce a naw era in agricultural chemistry, because the authorities that sustain these facts are as old as the science of agricultural chemistry itself.

ard vegetable life.

3. Phosphate of lime, constituting less than one-fourth of the gross weight of Peruvian guano, is the only valuable manure contained in it.

4. Tre Mexican guano, from the rainy districts, contains in round numbers three times as much phospi ate of lime as the Peruvian from the rainless Chincha Islands; hence, the Mexican phosphatic guane is worth three times as much as the Peruvian ammoniacal guano as an agricultural manure.

After tacitly admitting the foregoing propositions by silence on the eminent authorities that sustain them, "Ammonia" makes a pathetic appeal to the creduity of your readers when he asks, "What does the reader think of the question-will it be believed that in all forms, degrees and circumstances, ammonia is a corresive poison to animal and vegetable life? Because ammonia is injurious when applied alone and in excess, can it be so when applied in small quantities, and in whatever connection or cir-

Yes, certainly; we can answer for the gentle reader. All the authorities say jet. Dr. Ure says, "An animal plunged into it [not a minute grain plunged into the animal] speedily dies." All our medical schools, speaking through the United States Dispensatory, say "its effects are those of a corrosive And the same authority intimates that it cannot be taken alone, even in small quantities, when it says "it is irrespirable, the glott is closing spasmolically when the attempt is made to breather

Your correspondent is not very explicit in terms: we are left to conjecture how much is meant by "small quartities." A fly may drown in a plut of water, while a thirsty camel would deem that a very small quantity. We may approximate the meaning by supposing that in agricultural manures, a shovel or ferkfull may be large, and that a spoon full may be a small quantity. And although

by supposing that in agricultural manners, a shovel or forkfall may be large, and that appoin full may be a small quantity. And although "Azmenia" repudistes "any obligation" on his part to adopt Lebig's opinion on this subject, we suppose he will feel under obligations to admit the opinions and sayings of practical farmers, seeling aports and certainate writers, whom the Persysian Guano Company anght and employed to procure and publish in panables form, "hus deeds and thousands of inqualified testimonisls in favor of the great emperiority of Peruvian guano and of its extraordinary increase."

Amorg those published certificates are some very sensible, and, bearing directly on this point, of sertain deart to vegetation, in applying Peruvian ammoniscal guano" in small quantities, and in whatever connect in or circumstances." At page 46 of the "thomas d inqualified testimonials," Mr. Allen, a highly respectable gentleman, says.—"Nover put guano Peruvian ji in the hill with corn, no matter if covered two or three inches deep. So sure as the roots touch the guano, it will certainly kill the corn." Mr. Allen coes not state how small a quantity of the ammoniscal guano is required to kill vegetation, but from the statement we may infer that a single grain is death to corn; and he adds, "the same with beats, pers, inclor vises, and, in fact, most vegetable crops." At page 90 of those extraordinary testimonisis is a letter from a very respectable farmer of long faland, Seth Raynor, Eaq., who says, "I have not found it [Peruvian guano] to hill the soil, as some call it." Well, nobodysuposed the ammoniscal guano was more destructive to vegetation, even in very poisones and destructive to vegetation, even in very sensual quantities. On page 90 he says, "one tablespoonal full kill it." Thus, it appears that a tablespoonal, sax nethes classed from corn. Then, so muc for practical evidence," is the distance will a twict a small quantity is a dead shot on corn. Then, so muc for practical evidence, at what distance will a two of

or admit the evidence from his own "strong and unqualified testimonies which have been published" in the Peruvian ammonical contently's pamphlet, which eaps a tablespoonful of the Peruvian ammonical granto will kill a fill or acro of corn at six inches diatance. Teen, independent of Liebig, Turner and other emisent authorities, cited in our article of the 6th of Doesnber, we have, by his own rule of criden e, and using his own words, shown that "because aumon's latest to plants when heaped on their roots, therefore the ammonia in Peruvian granto would be of no value." For surely there can be no commercial or agricultural value in an ammonical guano that will kill corn and other seedent six inches distance; es,ectally when the best authorities say, "we cannot increase the fertility of our fields by a supply of nitrogenized manure, or by raiks of ammonia."

And, (if we may be permitted to prune the gentleman's harren propagations, because ammonia is fatal to plants when applied in minute portions six inches distant, there are it is fatal poison when heaped on the roots. And hence, if one spoonful of the impure nitrogenized, sardy, filthy ammoniacal compound known as Peruvian guano, will kill a hill of corn at six inches distance, therefore a minute portion of pure ammonia is destructive to whole acres of grain, and is a cornosive poison to both snimal and vegetable life, as proved by practices, by experts in agriculture, by the highest authorities in science, and by the most familiar truths in organic and in accreain the familiar truths in organic and in the facility in science, and by the most familiar truths in organic and in the facility in science, and by the most familiar truths in organic and in a cornosive poison to both snimal and vegetable life, as proved by practices, by experts in agriculture, by the highest authorities in science, and by the most familiar truths in organic and in a cornosive poison to both snimal and vegetable life, as proved by practices, by experts in agriculture, by the highest aut

gatic and inorganic chemistry. (Vide Herald, Dec. 6.)

Now, all "three facts about the deadly influence of pure ammonia," or about the deadly influence of pure Peruvian guano, are not new, and constitute no new era. We certainly stated all these facts in your paper of the 22d Nov.; and again on the 6th ult., sustained by the highest anthorities, as old as, and co-eval with, the first dawn of agricultural chemistry. It is not our fault if "Ammonia," or the select committee of the House at the last assicn, remained ignorant of these facts, when they attempted to regulate the guano trade, under the erroneous idea that the Peruvian ammonia al guano of the rainless Chincha Islands, was a valuable manure.

roneous idea that the Peruvian ammonia al guano of the rainless Chincha Islands, was a valuable manure.

Our naturally generous and forgiving disposition is not at all disturbed by the delicate aliusion to our "superior scientific acquirements." A fall average of man's years fondly devoted to experiment, study, and discussion in natural science, have nerved us against such delicate intimations from even far less questionable sour cs. But we are morbified to acknowledge the force and effect of placing us in the same sentence with the distinguished Liebig when "Ammonia" says, "Neither Liebig nor F. tells us the results in either country of manuring with Peruvian guano." We certainly told you that the effect of manuring with Peruvian guano, to this id all other countries, was a poisonous corresion, and destructive of all vegetation. (Vide Herald of Nov. 22, and Dec. 6.) Liebig tells you that hy manuring with the soluble salt, carbonate of ammonia, in the Peruvian guano, the effect is "the plant dies." (Liebig in the Herald Peruvian guano has no value in agricultural manure; that those who use it are foolishly wasting their time and money, because the only valuable manure in it is some twenty-three per cent of phosphate salt, while much the largest part (fifty-three per cent) is nitrogenized matter and aumoniacal salts, that are worse than worthless in agricul ural manure, inascunch as they are poison and destroy, while "we cannot increase the fertility of our fields by a supply of nitrogenized manure, or by salts of ammonia."—(Liebig, in Herald, Dec. 6.) Then, surely both Liebig and F. told you the la-

Dec. 6.)

Then, surely both Liebig and F. told you the lamentable results of manuring with Peruvian guano. Agricultural chemistry cannot tell or teach any other result from manuring with the ammoniacal and piletographic guano of the rainless Calanda.

Islands. In a rain'ess district, the digreton and decomposing nitrogen of the fish must unite with the hydrogen of the aqueous particles, and evalorate in the form of ammonia, unless it can seize on its equivalent of carbonic acid, when the result is a carbonate, or east of ammonia, which together with the sand, water of organ zation, and undecomposed nitrogenised matter, an ounting to some seventy-even per cent of the crude mass, en umbers and externibility remaining twenty-three per cent of phosphate salt, the only valuable manure contained in the crude poisonous mass.

remaining twenty toree per cent of phosphate sait, the only valuable manure contained in the crude poisonous mass.

Mexican guano from the rainy districts centrains generally 59 or 60, and sometimes as high as 70 per cent of the precious phosphate of time, so indispensable and valuable in agriculture; not be sause of any difference in the tish or excrement of sea fowl that constitute all guanos, but because the rain water, having a very strong attraction for ammonia, has siezed at dearried it off as fast as it was formed. The valuable phosphate of lime is thus washed and purified from all poison or other deleterious matter, and is eminently adapted for imediate use in fertilizing our fields as food for plants, at the indispensable and valuable element in all grain, all seeds and in all bines of men and animals. Phosphate is indeed the great universal food for plants, and the great back bone of vegetable and animal life. Without phosphate in their food, men and animals could not have bones.

The Mexican guano, so rich in phosphate of lime, contains only from four to six per cent of nitrogenized matter, mostly membrane and gelatinous portions of the fish that served as food to the see, fowl. This small amount of nitrogenized matter, though of no value as an agricultural manure, the plants (as was conclusively proved in the HERALD of the 6th ult.) at all times deriving it in profuse and ample quantities from the atmosphere in which they live, yet, being mild and harmless, it may add in disintegrating the phosphate, and thus compensate the farmer for the trifling cosi of transportation.

they live, yet, being mild and harmless, it may all in disintegrating the phosphate, and thus compensate the farmer for the trifling cost of transportation.

Mexican guano, so entirely free from aumonia or other noxious poisons, digested by birds, washed and cleaced by centuries of cain, becomes pre-eminently phosphatic. Wherever science can flourish, under the shining lights of agricultural chemistry, Mexican phosphatic guano must be esteemed the best and most valuable fertilizer known to man. And while the present market price is continued, (forty dollars per toa in all the Atlanto cities,) it must supercede all other manures in the commerce and carrying trace of enlightened nations.

Liebig's Turner, occupying the front rank in agricultural chemistry, at page 1,313 says, "The chief value of guano depends un loubtedly on disphosphates which it contains." And all science and all correct practice undoubtedly lead to the same conclusion; hence the intelligent practical farmer, knowing that the Mexican contains some three times as much posphatio of ithe as the Peruvian, will readily perceive the great superiority and cheapness of the Mexican phosphatic guano over all other varieties, and with strict regard to economy would readily pay bree times as much to cart a ton of the Peruvian amunoniacal variety, because he would see that he was getting as much valuable manner in the ton of Maxi an guano as for a ton of the Peruvian guano; while at the same time it would cost him three times as much to cart a ton of the mixed impure phosphate in the Peruvian as it would cost him three times as much to act at an other manure in the ton of Maxi an guano as in three tons of Peruvian guano; while at the same time it would cost to cart a ton of the pure, clean washed phosphate in Maxi can guano as for a ton of the pure whosphate, the backbone of vegetable and animal life, is ready to be assurbed and assimilated by the plants, and may at on a be placed in the him with carn or thrown broad cast with the seeds ever the field; whil

The Immaculate Conceptions

The Immaculate Conceptions
[Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.]

Rome, Dec. 11, 1854.

The immaculate conception of the Virgin is now a fixed fuct—a settled dogma of fath in the Roman Catholic Church. It was magisterially proclaimed in the midst of the celebration of the fete of the Conception, is St. Peter's, on the 8th Instant, by the authentic voice of the Supreme Pontiff. The circumstances were imposing. Over two hundred till robed ecclesiastical diguitaries, including sixty cardinals and one hundred and forty archinshape and bishops, repressining every part of the world, besides innumerable lesser office-bearers of the church, assisted in the ceremonies of the eminent occasion. Perhaps so remarkable an assembly has not been convoked in the metropolitan exthedral before, since the common sement of the century.

The grand procession was formed at the Vatican at 84 o'clock in the metroing. It included the Pepe's choir, the civil autholities of the city, and the whole papal household, en costume, with the candles and various other insignia of festal occasions, and moved in solemn state to the cathedral chanting the prescribed linany. A long line of officials preceded the rich baideathy of the Populiff. Ay more sumptuous cortege could searcely be conceived.

The spectacle in the church after the Pope mount-

ceived.

The spectacle in the church after the Pope mounted the throne, surrounded by the gorgeone suite, was perhaps to oriental to suit was era notions of religious rites. But the services we a nevertheless performed with becoming dignity. After the chanting of the Evenpeliate in performed with becoming dignity. After the chanting of the Evangelists in Latin and in Greek, Cardinal Macchy, as do yen of the Sacred College, conjointly with the prelates present, including the bishops of the Greek and Armenian riles, presented at the foot of the turone a petition in the Latin tongue, of which I subjoin a free translation, viz.:—
That which for a long time, O Most Holy Father, has been ardently desired, and with full voice demanded, by the Catholic Church, viz.: the definitive decision, by your supreme and mfallible judgment, of the Immaculate Conception of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, for augmenting her praise, hore glory and her veneration, we, in the name of the Sacred College of Cardinals, of the bishops of the Catholic world and of Cardinals, of the bishops of the Catholic world and of Cardinals, of the bishops of the Catholic world and of Apostles, and in this solemn assembly of the moist of this august sacrifice—in this temple sacred to the Prince of the Apostles, and in this solemn assembly of the most ample Senate of bishops and people, deign, O Most Holy Father, to raise your apostolic voice and prosounce the degmatic-decree of the humaculate Conception of Mary, by which there will be joy in heaven and great rejoicing on earth.

The Pope responded that he willingly received the petition, but added that it was necessary to invoke the nid of the Holy Spirit, in order to ans wer it. The "Veri Creator" was then charted by the choir and the whole assembly, after which, the svereign Pontiff read alond, but with a tremulous voice, in Latin, the following

reign Pontiff read alond, but with a tremulous voice, in Laila, the following

It is a degma of faith, that the Most Bleased Virgins in the first inatual of her conception, by the singular privilege and grace of God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Saviour of the human race, was preserved exempt from all touch of original sin.

The prenunciation of the decree was instantly announced to the world without by the cannon of the cartle of St. Angelo, when all the bells of Rome forthwith commenced a joyfur chime, and the inhabitants displayed t cir various colored satin and damask ensigns from the windows and balconies of the city. The gloomy streets suddenly became as gay as the flower bordered walks of a pleasure garden. On the conclusion of the church ceremonies, with a hymn of thanksgiving, in which the whole vata congregation joined, the procession was reformed and returned to the Vatican, the Pope being borned and returned to the Vatican, the Pope being borned in a pontifical chair to the Chapel of Sixtus IV., where, in due form, he crowned the image of the Virgin with a crown of gold, sparking with precious gems. Among the distinguished spectators of the ceremonies were the Queen of Saxony, the diplomatic corps and the chief offi era of the French garrison.

The entire city was illuminated in the evening, including the cupola of the Vatican, and the French and Italian bands made the air vocal with the choicest music for hours. Cardinal Wiseman also made a discourse on the occasion, in the Conservatory, to an illustricus andience.

The next morning the Pope held a Consistory in the Apostolic Palace, and made an address to the seembled prelates, thanking them for their assistance in the sax-read functions of the occasion, and exhorting them to a fai hull observance of duty in the case.

Cardinal Borald, of France, responded in behalf of the casenble.

horting them to a fai hful observance of duty in the case.

Cardinal Bonald, of France, responded in behalf of the assembly. A gold medal was then distributed, bearing the image of the Virgin on one side, and the following Latin epigraph on the other:—"Dripos Virgine sine labe concepts: Pius IX. Pont. max. ex auri Australia primitis sibi oblatis cudi jussit IV. id dec. MDCCCLIV."

A form of prayer has been adopted in behalf of the schismatic of the Greek church.

The weather has been exceedingly damp and disagreeable for rome weeks, though the sun came out chearfully on the day of the great celebration, much to the gradification of all parties. General Dix and family have just arrived from Florence, having hurried here on account of the illness of the eldst son, who, I am happy to hear, is likely to recover. Mr. Van Buren has been passing some time at Nice. He was received with appropriate honors, a few days age, on board the flag ship of the Mediterranean equalton.